

## Composition of Soviet team

The European and world ice-hockey championships will start with a match between the Soviet and American national teams on April 17 in the Czechoslovak capital Prague. This year's is the 50th world championship and the 61st European event.

The world and European championships, the Soviet team, left for Prague on April 15. On the eve of their departure, Presidium of the USSR Hockey Federation had selected the players to defend the world's strongest hockey team's title.

In selecting the members of the team, coaches Viktor Tikhonov and Vladimir Yurzinov sought to put together a team which would combine youth with experience. The popular players in this year's team are: goalie Myshkin, defending pairs of Reusov-Kesatonov and Pervukhin-Bilyaletdinov; the forward strike trio of Makarov-Lavionov-Krutoy. Two other trios include Svetlov-Gimayev (who replaces the injured Semenov-Yashin and Khomutov-Bykov-Vasylyev). The coaches will themselves decide who is to enter the fourth trio at the very start of the championship. There are five team members claiming the right, players like Varnakov, Tyumenov, Drodetsky, Kovin and Skvortsov.

The Organizing Committee of the championship reports that all the tickets for matches with the hosts and with the Big Four teams who are to contest the medals have been sold out.



It is hard to contain CAC in attack... A scene from the first final game of the European Cup Winners Cup in handball between CAC and Spanish Barcelona in Moscow. It ended 30-23 in favour of the former. The return match is on April 20 in Barcelona.

Photo by Sergei Proskov

## Kiev girls—European champions for the tenth time

In Belgrade Kiev Spartak handballers beat local Radnicki 18-15 in the second final match to win the European Champions Cup for the tenth time.

They won the first game 22-10.

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## All participants—Grandmasters

The fifth international tournament, which by tradition is by the Moscow regional club, drew a completely masterly competition. The strongest are the boys who, such popular players as Lugayevsky, Yefim Golov, Vaganov, Oleg Romanov, dimir Tukmakov, Vali vayer, Yevgeny Sushkov, gel Dolmatov, Iosif Dolmatov, Vitaly Treshkovsky, the of the tournament are co-Bulgaria (Lyubov Spasny), alavia (Borislav Ivan), vakia (Lyubov Ratch), (Jonathan Spillman), pines (Eugene Tene).

I will remind you that of the Soviet players in this tournament, Vaganov, Polugayevsky, I manishin, won the right to compete in the second stage of world championship—zonal tournaments, in which (there are three) in all starts already (April 25) in Tunisia.

Shortly before the start, competition two Soviet masters demonstrated in another international tournament—in the Yugoslav Sarajevo. The most was one of the young Grandmasters, Shtat (Lepa Yerevan — he came 1st 10.5 points out of 15).

## FOOTBALL NEWS IS DANGEROUS

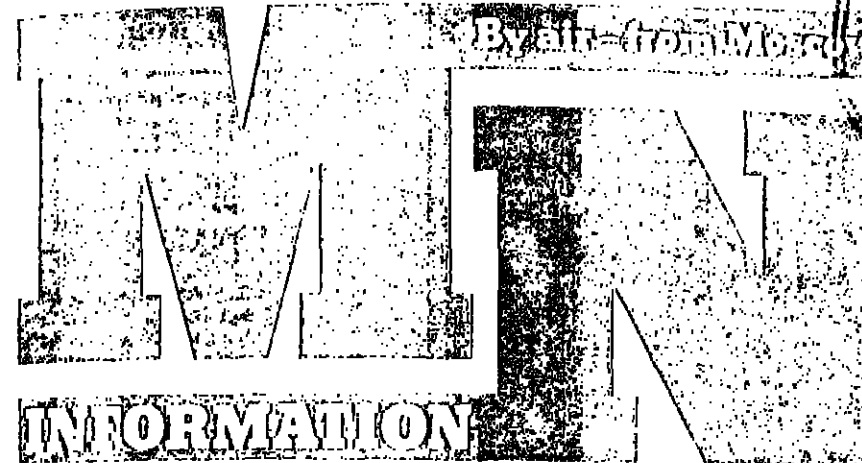
Footballers risk their lives when they use their games too often. This is the conclusion of US professor of cine, Volin N. published in a recent issue of FIFA magazine.

One should give consideration to this problem, using his feet often may suffer a heart attack. If he runs the ball, head five times in a game would amount to over 100 in 15 years. The weight (between 300 and 400) is not so small as might and quite often it is head after a violent collision. FIFA should discuss the problem of a special study of a special expert, he said. They should therefore heading techniques and part of the head is the respect.

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## Mikhail GORBACHOV VISITS WORKING PEOPLE'S DISTRICT

The General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Mikhail Gorbachev, visited the Prolskiy District of Moscow on April 16 and 17.

This district lies at the very heart of industrial Moscow where a large number of major industrial enterprises are concentrated. These include such industrial giants as the Likhachov Motor Works — the main enterprise of the ZIL production association, and the Dynamo electric engineering factory named after S. M. Kirov. He also visited the Moscow shipbuilding and ship repair factory, thermal and electrical power station No. 9, the Raduga clothing-making association, and many other industrial associations and scientific research institutes, the products and designs of which are known all over the country.

Mikhail Gorbachev visited blocks and shops of the Likhachov Motor Works, talked with the workers in their working places, and inquired in detail about their working and everyday living conditions. Discussions were held on prospects for further development of the ZIL association, as well as on further advancement of scientific and technological progress and the need to attain the world's best indices in labour productivity and the quality of automobiles. Great attention was paid to the design and output of new models of lorries with diesel en-

gines which ensure considerable savings in fuel.

The automanufacturers told Mikhail Gorbachev about the problems being solved by members of their staff in the course of large-scale retooling. There was exchange of opinions on matters of management in production and improvements in the economy mechanism.

The workers and specialists at the ZIL association spoke about the enterprise's reserves and the need for further improvement in the organization and work incentives.

It was suggested, among other things, to introduce increments in the wages of production employees in accordance with long service at a particular enterprise. This will lead to staff stabilization at enterprises, and continuous work at a given place which will subsequently lead to improved skills.

Addressing the gathering, Mikhail Gorbachev said that the Party, being loyal to its Leninist tradition, constantly takes counsel with the people. Today, the society is faced with major tasks facilitating socio-economic advancement of the country. It is important to redouble the efforts at developing production, and raising the quality of the products. A major contribution to this must be made by labour collectives. In solving the problems of intensification, care

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### OFFICIAL ITEMS

Mikhail Gorbachev has received, in the Kremlin, Member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Deputy Premier of the Administrative Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, Kim Yen Nam. In the course of their discussions they expressed the conviction that strengthening the all-embracing Soviet-Korean cooperation meets the fundamental interests of the peoples of the two countries, of peace and security in the Far East.

Mikhail Gorbachev also received a prominent representative of the Federal Republic of Germany's business community, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Deutsche Bank — W. Christlans. Their discussion touched on issues of bilateral relations between the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic of Germany, particularly in the economic sphere.

## Economic achievements for three months

- From January-March, 1985, industrial production grew by two per cent as compared with the first quarter of the previous year.
- State procurement targets for animal husbandry products set for the first quarter of 1985 have been overfulfilled, resulting in the improvement of the supply of these products to the population.
- 13,400 million rubles' worth of fixed assets or five per cent more than in the first quarter last year, were commissioned.
- The average monthly earnings of factory and office workers as compared with the first quarter of 1984 went up by two per cent. Retail trade increased by 2.3 per cent.
- The USSR State Budget receipts targets were met in the first quarter of 1985 by 100.2 per cent.

These figures were quoted at the USSR Council of Ministers meeting which discussed the results of the implementation of the State Plan for Economic and Social Development of the USSR and the USSR State Budget for the first quarter of 1985.



Schoolchildren presenting the letter to members of the US delegation.

On behalf of thousands of American schoolchildren the pupils of an international school in Geneva have handed over to members of the US delegation at the current Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space weapons, a letter addressed to President Reagan. The letter, several metres long, contains a request by all US children to preserve world peace, stop the arms race on earth and in outer space, and take a most serious and responsible stand at the talks with the Soviet Union, which might have an important bearing on the future of the planet.

Photo Keystone-TASS

## 'POST-WAR REALITIES CANNOT BE RECOGNIZED ONLY PARTIALLY'

The Soviet Union, like all other states which suffered from Hitlerite aggression, has always and resolutely rebuffed revisionism, and will continue to do so, Mikhail Zimyanin, head of a visiting delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, told the West German Bundestag Foreign Affairs Commission in Bonn.

Of late, along with mounting world tensions, the tendency of raising the question of revisiting the results of the war, specifically the post-war borders, has become manifest within certain circles in West Germany. This is evident in the undisguised re-

vanchist striving for a return to the 1937 borders and in appeals for the creation of some future Europe of so-called free peoples which would have no place for

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## WARSAW TREATY SUMMIT

At the end of April, Warsaw will host a meeting of the highest party and government leaders of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries.

## BAN THE TESTS!

Moscow has replied positively to an appeal by leaders of the American Defense Information Center, Larocque and Carroll, for a moratorium on all tests of nuclear arms from August 6, 1985—the 40th anniversary of the bombing of Hiroshima.

The reply by the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet specifically states that the Soviet Union agrees to the proposed date for the start of the moratorium. Given a positive attitude by the other nuclear powers, such a moratorium could be announced even earlier, and remain in effect until the conclusion

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## Mistakes of history should not be repeated



In the hall of the museum that tells the story of the defence of Moscow.

Photo by Boris Babanov

At the invitation of the consulate department of the USSR Foreign Ministry members of the consular corps in Moscow recently visited the Museum of the Armed Forces of the USSR. Our correspondent Natalya Davydova asked some of them about their impressions.

Eugene Zajac, Consul, US Embassy:

This is my first chance to visit the Museum of the Armed Forces of the USSR and it's quite an impressive collection of artillery, documents and memorials from the Second World War. For the people of the Soviet Union, the USA, all the European and Asian countries World War II was a tremendous difficulty and a tragic time. I think it's important for everyone to remember history so that the mistakes of history are not repeated.

In a few days it will be 40 years since the memorable meeting of Soviet and American forces on the Elbe. It was a culmination of the cooperation between the Soviet Union and the USA in World War II and a symbol of, perhaps, future cooperation.

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## Lebanon's Government resigns

Beirut. Developments in Lebanon came to a dramatic pitch after the country's Prime Minister Rachid Karame announced the resignation of his government of national unity. At the moment, the government still remains in office on the request of the President, Amin Gemayel.

The resignation follows a flare-up of violent clashes in the western part of Beirut.

Different Lebanese radio stations report that the clashes involve detachments of the Maronite organization — a movement of independent followers of the late Egyptian President Abdel Nasser — on the one hand, and the Amal movement, on the other. There are contradictory accounts of the causes of the violence.

The worsening of the situation

in Western Beirut is a chain reaction of the generally deteriorating situation in Lebanon over the past few weeks. These adverse developments include reprisals by the Israeli invaders in the south of the country, the rebellion of the "Lebanese forces" — armed units of Right-Wing Christians — and an outbreak of intestine fighting in Sidon. Any frictions which objectively exist both between the Moslem and the Christian communities, and within the communities themselves play into the hands of the Israelis. The plans to split Lebanon are based on upsetting national unity.

New York. On the request of the Lebanese Government, the Security Council has extended by another six months the mandate of the United Nations peace-keeping force in Lebanon.

## Reagan meets Bendjedid

Washington. The American President Ronald Reagan and President of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, Chadli Bendjedid, have held talks at the White House.

The American administration has been trying to take advantage of the talks in order to secure the Algeria's support for the Middle East settlement plan of President Reagan. The plan denies the Palestinian people the right to self-determination and establishment of an independent state. It may be recalled that the Arab peoples have resolutely rejected this initiative of Washington.

On his part, Chadli Bendjedid said, according to a spokesman for the American administration, that a just solution of the Palestinian problem and respect for the rights of the Palestinians have a "key significance" for the settlement of the situation

in the region. All the peoples in the Middle East can live in peace and security, and the Palestinian question must be solved in this context, he pointed out.

At the talks the two leaders also discussed trade and economic relations between the two countries. The head of the Algerian Government stressed the need for a change in American approach to the problems of the developing countries. He said cooperation should be based on respect for the interests of both partners.

## BAN THE TESTS!

(Continued from page 1)

of a treaty on the complete and universal banning of nuclear weapon tests. Under the present conditions, the reply stresses, a suspension of nuclear delinea-



On dangerous space broom...

Drawing by Yuri Ivanov

## UN attempt to settle Iran-Iraq crisis

New York. UN Secretary-General J. Perez de Cuellar submitted a report to the Security Council on the results of his talks with leaders of Iran and Iraq, during which there were wide discussions on all aspects of the conflict between the two nations. The talks in Tehran and Baghdad showed, the report stressed,

that even though the positions of the two sides still widely differ, there is a real basis for continuing efforts to bring peace closer. I am firmly convinced, he stressed, that as a first step the Security Council should invite Iran and Iraq to participate in a new consideration of all aspects of the conflict.

also could become an important step towards curbing the nuclear arms race.

The reply also confirms Soviet readiness for the immediate resumption of talks on the complete banning of nuclear weapon tests. The USSR also suggests

activating the Soviet-American treaties of 1974 and 1976 on the limiting of underground nuclear weapon tests and underground nuclear blasts for peaceful purposes. These treaties have not so far been ratified, though not through Soviet fault.

## APPEAL FROM THE SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL

Brussels. An appeal to the United States and the Soviet Union to be serious with the Geneva talks in order to achieve agreement has been made by Willy Brandt at a conference of leaders of the parties affiliated to the Socialist International. We believe that proposals like those recently made by the Soviet Union should be met with a constructive response, he said.

A report presented at the conference by Chairman of the Consultative Council of the Socialist International for Disarmament Kalevi Sorsa, contains an appeal to all the nuclear states to introduce a moratorium on further tests of such weapons. Peace and security can be achieved only through disarmament and not through the creation of new types of armaments. New types of weapons are in outer space can only speed up the arms race.

## Mistakes of history should not be repeated

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tion. I think it's important it should be remembered.

Robert J. Shalka, Secretary and Consul, Canadian Embassy

There's a great deal of talk in all campaigns of World War II because it was the last World War and the broadest scale of the fighting was taken place before and after. It also says that everyone always hopes would never happen again. The thing that most impresses me is the combination of the Soviet military force at the attack of June 1941. We suffered incredibly heavy losses. The Soviet forces were able to make a comeback and by November-December 1941 were able to stop the German advance.

## PEOPLE

The French police have arrested the West German neo-Nazi O. Hopp who is suspected of having taken part in a number of terrorist attacks including a recent explosion in the Rivoli-Boulvard cinema in Paris, during the shooting of the film, "Eichmann, a Man of the Third Reich".

## 'Post-war realities cannot be recognized only partially'

(Continued from page 1)

socialist states, particularly GDR. Such statements cannot be seen as an internal affair of West Germany, and there should be no place here for any such guttural.

We take note of statements of the West German leaders regarding their intention to recognize the "East politics" on the basis of the continuity and hope that they will adhere to this policy. It will be a mistake to say that the myriads of statements of this kind when responding to German statements, in continuing their country's adherence to principles of European brotherhood and the sovereignty of all states of the continent, start talking about the same breath of an "East German question", the right of a man question". In conditions of "peaceful coexistence", all these formulas have one common denominator — the absorption of all states and second — independent states and foreign German states and the construction of the socialist system. Such statements cannot be seen as an internal affair of West Germany, and there should be no place here for any such guttural.

It is absolutely clear that once becoming American forward line, the ASEAN nations, in case of a conflict, would inflict upon themselves retaliatory strikes. Former Philippine Foreign Minister Jose Ingles opposed military cooperation with the USA in an article published in the "Enquirer" magazine. The experienced politician warned that American bases in the Philippines turn the country into a "nuclear hostage" of the USA.

The Pentagon has the same lot in store for other ASEAN states as well.

The picture borrowed from the magazine, "Eagle", shows a group of military instructors from Fort Bragg, North Carolina, which accommodates one of the detachments of the US troops equipped with most up-to-date arms and possessing sophisticated instruments for espionage and sabotage. Their task is liquidation of foreign leaders, capture of airfields and other strategically vital facilities, and organization of bomb attacks and acts of sabotage. In recent years they have been sent on a number of occasions to different parts of the world to fulfill secret missions. According to "The New York Times", such detachments are scattered all over the military bases in the United States. All in all, the number of special troops under the present administration in Washington has been doubled to stand at more than twenty thousand.



## TNC on trial

New Delhi. An appeal to the peoples in the developing countries to double their vigilance on the activities of transnational corporations (TNCs) was made by the delegates who attended a recent seminar of Indian scientists here. The seminar, sponsored by a local institute of TNC research, was attended by more than seventy prominent scientists, lecturers and professors of colleges and universities.

In his address the prominent Indian public figure and Professor of the Jawaharlar Nehru University, Rashaduddin Khan, said that TNCs are a tool in the neo-colonialist policies of imperialist powers. With their assistance, the capitalist countries plunder the natural resources of developing nations, in search of superprofits. The TNCs crudely violate national legislations and resort to all sorts of machinations, he said.

The delegates sharply condemned the activities of the American Union Carbide corporation, which was responsible for the gas leakage at its factory in

## AMERICAN CORPORATIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Maputo. A ceremony of the selling of the 1.5-millionth car of the American firm General Motors assembled locally was held in Port Elizabeth. We will not account before those supporting a reduction in economic links with South Africa, said during it one of the corporation heads John McCormack.

Defending their interests, Western monopolies, primarily American, nearly doubled over the past five years investments into South African economy. According to Pretoria's official figures, they amounted to 21 billion dollars.

American corporations are the leaders in cooperation with the racist, Apartheid regime in South Africa. Operating now in South Africa are over 350 companies, whose headquarters is in the Wall Street.

## IN PROFOUND SECRECY

New Delhi. The American corporation, Union Carbide which is a subcontractor for the Pentagon, has over the past 22 years been testing the highly toxic agent methylisocyanate in profound secrecy. Studies of its effect were carried out on people and on the flora and fauna. This has been reported by the Calcutta newspaper "The Telegraph" quoting secret documents discovered by the Indian Central Bureau of Investigations in the Union Carbide's files in Bhopal immediately after the toxic leak which claimed more than 2.5 thousand lives and heavily poisoned another fifty thousand.

The newspaper writes that the Union Carbide is guilty not only of criminal negligence which has led to one of the world's major disasters, but it has also concealed, and it continues to conceal, the information about the character of the poisoning and possible methods of treatment essential for the saving of thousands of human lives.

## Sacrilege

New York. The American reactionaries have thrown a sacrilegious gauntlet to the world public who are solemnly celebrating the 40th anniversary of the Great Victory over fascism.

"Boston Herald" reports that the city of Plymouth, Massachusetts, have decided to set up a museum of Hitler. They have found suitable premises — a yacht which used to belong to the leader of the Third Reich.

The fanatics of the mad Hitler have chosen Plymouth as the site for their activities for a reason. Many people converge here to the place where in the 17th century the pilgrim fathers landed as the first successful settlers from Europe. The strangers of the Nazi imperialist leaders hope that some of the visitors may well look in on their place.

## Science and technology

### JACK-OF-ALL-TRADES

Operators at a computer centre of the Institute of Linguistics of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences have got an unusual helper. A computer designed by experts at the institute speaks their language. The new experimental unit can answer questions asked by the operator in Hungarian and Russian. The speech synthesizer is controlled by a minicomputer.

According to Hungarian experts, units of this type have a great future. They can be used for dispatching applications in various industries, including transport. It will also become an indispensable helper for those who study foreign languages at secondary and higher schools.

### HEALED BY PLANTS

When the constituent assembly of the Zimbabwean national association of folk medicine reported about curing with medicinal herbs and plants such diseases as tuberculosis, bronchitis, epilepsy as well as cardiovascular diseases many points aroused doubts.

However, conversations with well-known physicians and the President of the Association, Prof. of the National University of Zimbabwe G. Chavunduka help to conclude that folk medicine in the conditions of Tropical Africa considerably supplements orthodox medicine.

Zimbabwean public health bodies now show careful attitude to the legacy of traditional medicine, encouraging in every way the activity of the National Association of Folk Medicine. With the help of these doctors it became possible of late to reveal that 500 out of 5,200 types of plants grown in Zimbabwe have medicinal properties.

## OF INTEREST

### Unwilling treasure-seeker

J. Tayandi, who lives in an old house in a suburb of Brussels (Belgium), has been complaining against his fate many a time because his neighbours are young people fond of jazz. Every evening they played rock music on their tape recorder at full blast, making life uncomfortable everywhere in the building. One night, Tayandi lost his patience. Trying to stop the loud music, he decided to cross the facade in a row boat

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

### 'CONSTRUCTIVE' WASHINGTON'S APPROACH

Commenting on an interview granted "The Times" of London by President Reagan in which he declared his readiness for constructive talks with the Soviet Union, in order to achieve radical reductions in nuclear armaments, V. Chernyshev writes in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA:

Can the American administration's continuing and intensive deployment of Pershing-2s and cruise missiles in Western Europe, making Congress cough out money for large-scale production and development of MX IBMs and other strategic offensive weapons be called constructive approach? Is it in the name of this "constructive" approach that the President dismisses as "propaganda" the Soviet proposals on the cessation, throughout the negotiations, of all activities in the creation of space weapons, freezing strategic nuclear armaments and halting deployment of American medium-range missiles in Europe and Soviet responsive measures? Even given an extraordinarily rich fantasy this approach cannot be called "constructive".

### UNCOMFORTABLE FACTS

Defining the aim of her tour of a number of countries in Asia, the British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has said that she sought to assert her country's political and economic interests, writes PRAVDA's London correspondent Arkady Maslennikov, who believes that London needs this very badly. Being an absolute master of vast territories from India and Saudi Arabia to Singapore and Brunei in the past, Britain has found itself over the past few decades being pushed aside to the roadside of the Asian policies. Britain's economic positions "east of Suez" have become considerably weaker. Between 1960 and 1984, Britain's share in Malaysian imports shrank from 21 to four per cent, whereas Japan increased its share to 25 per cent. On the whole, the volume of British trade with the six countries visited by Margaret Thatcher in South and South-East Asia has shrunk, over the past quarter century, from 10.1 thousand million dollars to 4.7 thousand million, in a situation when for three years running, the former workshop of the world, as Britain once was, has been importing much more industrial goods than it itself exports such trade pattern is accepted painfully in London.

### DISPROPORTION

Analysing the events taking place in Lebanon, writes Konstantin Gavrilov in IZVESTIA, one cannot fail to note the substantial disproportion which can be discerned in the attitude to the developments on the part of different Arab states, although Israel's aggression against this country has been justly recognized as a common Arab problem and has been discussed by the Arab League on many occasions. However, this is contradicted by the facts of everyday life. Lebanon is wholeheartedly backed by Syria, whose assistance goes to the government and to the people of Lebanon. At a recent meeting in Damascus, held by representatives of Algeria, democratic Yemen, Libya and Syria, these countries yet again expressed their fraternal solidarity with the light of the Lebanese people against the Israeli invaders. These countries are also taking steps to render the essential assistance to the Lebanese. However, there are more than twenty countries in the Arab League. Some will say that the attention of many of the other members is distracted by the Iran-Iraq war. Others have different preoccupations. It will agree that the war between Iran and Iraq is a very serious matter. However, it cannot belittle the danger for the peoples and countries in the Middle East coming from the attempts by Americans and Israelis to solve the Lebanese crisis and the Palestinian problem in their own way.

### TERROR FOR EXPORT

In connection with the 120th anniversary of the death of Abraham Lincoln A. Bogomolov writes in SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA:

They like to talk and write about attempts on the lives of presidents in the USA. This is sensational and attracts attention. Yet they talk and write far less about murdered progressive public figures and trade union leaders. To this day mystery covers the details of the death of Martin Luther King, Malcolm X, Walter Reuther, Joseph P. Kampinski and other noted fighters for the rights of the American working people.

The dirty practice of political terror is being still more widely exported abroad, too. The murders of the President of Ceylon (now Sri Lanka) Solomon Bandaranaike, the great sons of Africa Patrice Lumumba, Eduardo Mondlane, Amilcar Cabral, Marlon Ngouabi, Bangladesh President Mujibur Rahman, Chilean President Omar Torrijos — behind these and many other crimes hovers the shadow of the US special services.

## VIEWPOINT

## SOUTH-EAST ASIA IN PENTAGON'S PLANS

Recently Washington staged a pompous reception for a delegation of a so-called coalition government of a non-existent "democratic Kampuchea" led by one Son Sann. The delegation was received by US Secretary of State George Shultz and held "talks" with official representatives (including those of the Pentagon). But what was the purpose of this show?

After the Pol Pot thugs [who murdered more than three million of their compatriots] and other reactionaries were chased out by the Kampuchean people, the US co-authored, it not initiated, the so-called "Kampuchean question". Gangs of the many-headed Khmer reaction exist and engage in sabotage activities against their former homeland, aided by American dollars. Recently, for instance, during discussions on assistance to Thailand, the House Foreign Affairs Committee also approved an appropriation of five million dollars for their upkeep. The gangs, too, receive weapons, mostly of American make, through Thailand.

Keeping afraid the Khmer

reaction Washington, until recently, preferred to hide in the shadow and manipulate the "Kampuchean question" through ASEAN member-states. This led to mounting tensions in South-East Asia.

Now Washington has declared it will directly participate in the solution of the "Kampuchean question". According to the UPI, the State Department has opened for the rebels the door to direct American military aid.

Why has the US administration cast off the screen behind which it always concealed its true relations with the Khmer reactionaries?

The answer may be found in recent developments in South-East Asia. First, the Khmer reaction has suffered serious losses, as the Kampuchean army, together with Vietnamese volunteers, destroyed 16 of their bases and 12,000 bandits. Washington rushed to the aid of the counter-revolutionaries while they still have some breath left.

Second, the USA is obviously dissatisfied with the developments in the region, particularly

the trend towards normalization of bilateral relations between the ASEAN and Indochinese nations. Particularly noticeable are positive shifts in the case of Indonesia and Vietnam. Not long ago their foreign ministers exchanged visits. Reciprocating last year's visit to Hanoi by Commander-in-Chief of the Indonesian Armed Forces B. Mardiana, the Minister of National Defence of Vietnam Ven Tung visited Jakarta.

Indonesia sets an example for other ASEAN countries: its leaders have refused to involve the "Kampuchean issue" in the country's bilateral relations with Vietnam. The Indonesian paper "Suara Karya" terms this a "wise and correct" decision.

Finally, Washington is scared by the growing desire of the ASEAN nations to turn South-East Asia into a zone of peace and good-neighbourly relations. In this they are completely supported by Indochinese nations. The establishment of such a zone would automatically signify a barrier to American military presence in the region.

Igor DANILIN



Joshi Co Ltd



## Round the Soviet Union

● A CONTAINER LINE LINKING LENINGRAD AND NICARAGUAN PORTS HAS BEEN OPENED BY THE BALTIC SHIPPING COMPANY. It runs large ro-ro ships which deliver transport technologies, industrial equipment, and food items to the friendly country. It supplements the list of regular services from Leningrad to all parts of the world. The Soviet sailors call at hundreds of ports in seventy countries. The ships on these lines are up-to-date motorvessels delivering the bulk of cargoes in packages and containers.

● A NURSERY FOR BREEDING CENTRAL ASIAN GAZELLE HAS BEEN SET UP IN THE GYAUZ DISTRICT OF TURKMENIA. The district, lying at the foot of the Kopetdag Mountains, has highly favourable conditions for the reproduction of the rare animals which have been entered in the Red Data Book. The nursery was organized on the suggestion of the Turkmenian society for the protection of the environment. At present there are seven preserves and thirteen game reserves in the republic, all of which cover an area of two million hectares.

● A SERIES OF NEW HIGH-YIELDING VARIETIES OF SUNFLOWER AND ITS HYBRIDS HAS BEEN SELECTED AT THE V. S. PUSTOVOIT ALL-UNION OIL-BEARING CROPS INSTITUTE IN KRASNODAR (Southern Russia). The Institute recently tested selected types of sunflower — "Konkurent", "Berezansky" and "Kavkazskiy". The new hybrids produced at the Institute grow over an area of one hundred hectares in Kuban.

● SOVIET SCIENTISTS HAVE COMPILED A MAP OF ALL THERMAL SPRINGS OF THE FAR-EASTERN REGION WHICH HAVE NATIONAL ECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE. This work, the result of many-year-long expeditions of specialists, will become the basis for systematic development of underground energy generating resources. The most perspective sources are concentrated in the Kamchatka Peninsula and the Kuril Ridge islands. Some of them are already being used to generate electric energy to heat hotbeds of vegetable-growing farms. Several health resorts are functioning on the basis of mineral underground waters.

## SIBERIAN PIPELINES



The famous Urengoi gas deposit in Western Siberia is linked with European USSR via six pipelines stretching across the taiga and marshes, the Ural Mountains, the Ob, Volga and other major rivers.

Siberia meets most of the oil and gas requirements of our growing industry. It has already become the major fuel and energy producer. The development dynamics of the West-Siberian oil and gas complex is rather impressive. In 1964, first 1,000 million cubic metres of gas and in 1965 the first million tonnes of oil were produced by Western Siberia. At present, it accounts for half the fuel produced in the country. Eighty per cent of Siberian fuel goes to European USSR. Using pipelines, or the transport of the 21st century, is the only way of delivering such a tremendous amount of fuel.

Pipelines have been built there at a very high rate. The Urengoi-Moscow pipeline, 2,800 kilometres long, was built in only 11 months. Five more pipelines followed, including the Urengoi-Pomary-Uzhgorod which is pumping gas to Western Europe.

● Across the Siberian taiga.

● Pipes are welded together.



## NEW TRACTOR

A new model of a wheel tractor has been designed at the Ordzhonikidze factory in Khar'kov (an industrial centre of Soviet Ukraine). The machine incorporates a versatile engine unit which can be used in any agricultural work — to fertilize soil, plough land, cultivate soil, gather forage and to harvest crops with a trailed harvester. It can also do other types of jobs. Scientists have designed a universal complex of machines drawn by one power unit.

This machine is more manoeuvrable than its predecessors. Thanks to the use of larger-diameter tyres, the tractor has a better negotiation capacity on extremely moisty land and on snow. Thanks to an improved pneumatic system, the turning of a small handle puts into operation the trailed machines: the sledge-harvesting combine, fertilizer spreader, and the sprinkling system. The drivers' cab is less noisy. The designers succeeded in

achieving a more rational distribution of loads on the parts of the tractor, which ensures a maximum execution of various field work, said the factory's manager Valentin Biblik. Ploughing, sowing, cultivation and delivery of heavy loads are speedily carried out. The first consignment of the new machines have been delivered to Australia, Canada, United States, France, Finland and other countries.

Soviet tractors rated at between 25 and 300 horse power are purchased by more than sixty countries.

## Mikhail Gorbachov visits working people's district

(Continued from page 1)

should be taken so that enterprises work more rhythmically, while technological plan and labour discipline must be observed with greater strictness. In carrying out large-scale modernization of technologies it is necessary to boldly inject into the projects such technological solutions which would ensure a radical breakthrough in labour productivity. Mikhail Gorbachov urged the ZIL employees to make greater use of economic incentives for intensification of production, show creative initiative, and to develop independence in the solution of major technical and organizational problems.

Mikhail Gorbachov visited the vast and rapidly growing residential area of Nagatino. Talking with the teachers of School No. 514 he touched on some practical problems connected with the implementation of the secondary education reform. Among other things, the issues of working out new educational programmes, labour education and the use of computer technologies in the educational process were raised. There were discussions in classrooms and production workshops with the pupils on their studies, work and their choice of future profession or trade.

In one of the supermarkets in Nagatino Mikhail Gorbachov was shown the organization of trade there. He talked with customers about how their needs were being met, and asked them about their proposals for improving the services.

During his visit to Hospital No. 53, discussions on problems worrying the employees and the patients were held. The idea of providing medical establishments with modern technologies were raised. So were matters relating to the salaries of doctors, middle-level and junior medical staff.

During his tour of the district, Mikhail Gorbachov was invited by a young couple — Vyacheslav Nikishin, an employee of the Chivomayevskiy transport enterprise, and his wife Tamara, a builder. They showed him their flat, described their work and life, and told him about their plans for the future.

## 40 years later



Under face, serene glance and fashionable dress with high collar — such dresses are today, too. And the rockers, youth, preserved forever in a black and white photograph. It is hard to imagine that this young student of mechanical-mathematical faculty of Moscow University in 1947 was a little above 17 — had to her credit hundreds of sorties, a barrage of enemy burning planes, the death of his friend which was paid with her in the air.

In 1941 nine student-Komsomol members of the mechanical-mathematical faculty voluntarily joined the University. Yevdokiy Pasko was one of them. The Central Committee reported to the first days of the war sent them to the women's air unit formed by Maria Erikson, a well-known Soviet pilot and Hero of the Soviet Union.

Pasko called them "night witches". The pilots of the 46th Guards women's air regiment of light bombers went into the sky 1,200 times. They flew 1,200 sorties, speed—120 km/h, 100 kg. The fuselage and sky were made of wood. The 120 kg and chassis. At small altitude, with swift engines the planes approached enemy positions unobserved and dropped their bombs on them.

At the question "weren't they scared?" Yevdokiy Pasko answered with another. And how? They were mostly young people. The women-pilots were 12 years old. During the war

the regiment lost a third of its personnel but never did any of us show signs of cowardice. Complete trust in each other, mutual assistance and kindness gave us strength. And, of course, the belief in victory. It was, with us from the first day of the war.

Many years later in 1981, Yevgeniya Zhigulenko, one of the former pilots of the 46th Guards women's air regiment (a graduate of the All-Union State Cinematography Institute), made a feature film about her frontline colleagues. It is called "Night Witches in the Sky". It was then

that a 30-year-old Sergei Bocharov, the artist who was working with the shooting group, saw them all together for the first time.

This is how the idea of the painting "40 Years Later" was born. Now it is on display in Moscow, on the eve of the 40th anniversary of Victory, among the exhibits of the Central Hall. The theme of the exhibition is "Peace We Defended, Peace We Shall Preserve".

Each heroine in the portrait led a different post-war life. There were joys and sorrows. But their eyes shine like in

youthful years, says the artist. All of them have managed to preserve vigour and love for life, and continue to work.

Yevdokiy Borisovna Pasko has been working for more than 30 years at Moscow's Bauman Higher Technical School as a senior lecturer at the chair of higher mathematics. On his painting Bocharov depicted them in motion. Today, they have got together by their thoughts are just like in the 40s and the photograph of those far-off days shows how they looked at that time.

Tatyana ANDRIASOVA

## Science and technology

## YOU PUT YOUR FINGER INTO A SLOT...

A device for diagnosing hypertension even at early stages of the disease has been jointly designed by a cardiologist centre and the technical cybernetics department of the Mechanical Institute in Ustinov, capital of the Udmurt Autonomous SSR (east-European USSR).

You need only to put your finger into the slot, and an infrared light flow falls via the finger into a photo cell, recording all the pulsations of the blood vessels. In addition to

blood pressure, the device plots a pulse curve characterizing the state of heart muscles, the elasticity of the walls of the blood vessels, resistance to the eozing of blood, and the general tone of the organism.

## EARTHQUAKE PREDICTION WITH ANIMALS

Kazakh Professor of Zoology Pavel Markovskiy, author of the popular book, "Animals Predict Earthquakes", has founded the Soviet Union's first biogeological laboratory not far from Alma-Ata, the capital of Kazakhstan. At a special site in the steppe scientists will study the

behaviour of insects, snakes, birds, mammals in response to the changing geophysical fields, air pressure, gas and chemical composition of underground water, etc., which serve as a precursor of tremors.

That animals feel the coming of a tremor several hours or even days in advance, is a measure of survival, Prof. Markovskiy believes. This is the product of evolution, because only those species which were able to respond properly to the countless cataclysms survived. Therefore alongside studies of the animal behaviour the laboratory will try to reveal the natural "signals" in them which monitor any anomaly in the geophysical environment.

## OF INTEREST

## Vegetables show

In Estonia, a show was arranged to name the biggest vegetable ever grown in a kitchen garden. The most notable were a cabbage weighing 16-odd kilograms and a 2.5-kilogramme potato, both displayed by local collective farms. Among the exhibits shown by amateur gardeners was a pumpkin weighing 43 kilograms. It was brought to the show from a kitchen garden outside Tallinn.

## VIEWPOINT

## RED SATURDAY: WHY RED?

Leonid KOSTIN,  
First Vice-Chairman, USSR State Committee for Labour and Social Questions, answers this question put by an MNI correspondent

Red Saturday to mark the 19th birth anniversary of V. I. Lenin is being held throughout the Soviet Union. Teams of workers from many Moscow enterprises advanced an initiative to hold a Red Saturday also on May 4 to mark the 40th anniversary of Victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945.

In the USSR, Saturdays and Sundays are days off at most enterprises (except those with a continuous production cycle), at construction projects, and institutions. Red Saturdays or Subbotniks — are days when millions of working people come to their enterprises, mines, pits, construction projects and laboratories to work without pay. All the means earned on these Saturdays are transferred to the state fund and are spent on social needs. For example, these means were used to build the All-Union Institute of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, the All-Union Cardiological Research Centre and Cancer Research Centre in Moscow, the Institute of Experimental Therapy in Georgia, children's pre-school institutions, general educational and vocational clinics and health centres. All of them have managed to preserve vigour and love for life, and continue to work.

This tradition started 66 years ago on April 12, 1919 in Moscow marshalling yard of the Moscow-Kazan railway 15 workers stayed after work and repaired three locomotives free of charge. V. I. Lenin saw in this the shoots of a new attitude to labour on the part of workers, who were ruthlessly exploited not long ago in tsarist Russia, and now felt masters of their own country. He called this a Great Beginning. The holding of Red Saturdays was widely backed by the entire country. The first All-Russia Subbotnik was held on May 1, 1920. Alongside the Kremlin cadets V. I. Lenin also worked on cleaning the Kremlin's territory.

Why do the people call these Saturdays "red"? Not only for the revolutionary colour. Krasny (red) in folk speech and in poetry is used to denote really beautiful, vivid and bright. Red Saturdays, that assumed a nationwide scope and embraced all the spheres of the national economy, when millions of people go to work as a holiday, when labour is a joy for millions of people, aren't they something new and bright in the life of every person and the entire society?

On the 40th anniversary of the Subbotnik, in 1959, some 116 million people participated in the Subbotnik and in 1983—157 million people. The number of participants usually exceeds that of workers, employees and collective farmers since senior-formers, pensioners and pensioners also participate in them. Apart from work at enterprises, people clean and do improvement work, plant trees and shrubs in the yards of their city, village and territory of plants and factories. Over the past 15 years many billion rubles' worth of various goods were produced.

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

## HEALTH PROTECTION NATIONWIDE

Soviet health services have entered a new stage of their development: annual sweeping check-ups, Boris Petrov, Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, writes in MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA. Whereas earlier medicine was largely concerned with those in need of medical help, now the problem is stated differently: to check up millions of people for preventive purposes. The health of the healthy thus becomes a priority.

In addition to traditional tasks the sweeping check-ups are to reveal physiological reserves of the organism in order to build up health, to enhance mental and physical working abilities and to improve the performance of the cardiovascular, digestive and other systems. This approach is based on Academician Ukhomsky's proposition that "man's nature is elastic". He pointed out the plasticity of the human organism and its easy response to various influences as much as to change many of its parameters.

The turn to a healthy man has become already ripe and proceeds from the logic of scientific development, the author emphasizes. With a million of doctors in the country we are ready to solve more complex problems. This is a step towards future medicine — that of a healthy man, building up his health and putting his reserves to good use.

## KURIL ISLANDS. A NATIONAL PRESERVE

The Kurilsky national reserve set up very recently, the SOVIETSKY SAKHALIN newspaper writes, stretches

over 65 thousand hectares and covers Kunashir Island and a number of islands forming the Minor Kurils.

In the north of the reserve is the active volcano Tyatya, some 1,200 metres above sea level. Its last eruption took place in 1973. Then a large area of grassy land was covered by volcanic ashes and lava. Goryacheye and Pechenayev lakes will draw enthusiastic visitors to the south, washed by the Sea of Okhotsk. Kuril magnolia, Manchurian ash tree, aralia and some other more exotic species. Specialists believe the islands are the sanctuary for 230 bird species, including very rare and even virtually unknown ones.

With the Kurilsky reserve the number of reserves in the Soviet Union reached 144.

## PIERCING THROUGH UKRAINIAN SHIELD

In Dnepropetrovsk Region, outside the village of Novolavovka, assembly work was recently completed on a sky-metre-high rig, the SCIENCE IN USSR monthly reports. It is intended for drilling the Krivirog superdeep borehole which is to pierce through the Ukrainian crystalline shield down to a depth of 15 kilometres. The project is expected to take some 15 years.

Over 150 research and industrial institutions will take part in drilling the borehole, which is expected to provide more information on the hypogene structure of the Earth's crust and specify the perspectives for mineral extraction in the region. The results will be helpful in planning mineral prospecting and clarifying

the enigmatic structure of the local iron ore deposits. The original installation will work up to a depth of seven kilometres. Then it will be replaced by the Urdmash 1500 drilling rig which will drill down to a depth of 12 and more kilometres.

## ECOLOGICAL SCHEMES FOR LITHUANIA

How many people can live in Lithuania in ecological harmony with the environment? What is the best living scheme for industry? Which industries are to be developed and to what extent? Where is nature the most vulnerable? These and many other vital problems are duly accounted for in Lithuania's comprehensive environmental protection schemes suggested by the Environmental Design Institute for Industrial Construction writes STROITELNAYA GAZETA in its column "Economy and Ecology". Environmental protection problems are dealt with by over twenty research institutions in Lithuania. These schemes provide guidelines for further development of the Lithuanian economy, with air pollution, the condition of forests, soils and water, regime, etc., being taken into consideration. Ecological modelling of cities and districts is expected to be helpful for local Soviets in monitoring the implementation of scientific recommendations.

The environmental protection schemes suggest that liquid fuel be replaced by gas by all electric energy producers in Elektrėnai; that purification facilities be put into operation as soon as possible in Kaunas and Varniai; that additional sea and air pollution measures be needed in that resort area because of the construction of a ferry link. The schemes mirror all the problems involved in environmental protection and in this capacity will serve as guidelines for all economic activities in the republic.



## FESTIVAL ON YOUTH EARNINGS

A movement organized by the people in Armenia (Soviet republic) has found universal support. The money is very small, including the earnings of children's picture, held as part of the pre-festival event. The festival is organized by the (Soviet) International friendship club in the centre of Echmiadzin. The festival took part in the anti-war solidarity campaign of pollution.



